The Pyongyang Times

No. 6 (41) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korean People will Do Everything to Give Active Support and Aid to Vietnamese People

President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam addressed a letter dated January 24, 1966 to President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, calling for active support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In this connection, an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was held on February 1. The meeting condemned the U.S. imperialists for scheming to further escalate the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and once again clarified the Korean people's full support to the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the solution of the Vietnamese issue.

The meeting adopted a letter of President Choi Yong Kun in reply to the letter of President Ho Chi Minh. Follows the full text of the reply letter:

PRESIDENT CHOI YONG KUN'S REPLY LETTER TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

To Comrade HO CHI MINH,
President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Esteemed Comrade President,

I received your letter dated January 24.

In the letter you condemned the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to further expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and once again clarified the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the settlement of the Vietnamese question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people wholeheartedly support the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In order to completely turn South Vietnam into their colony, sabotaging the Geneva Agreements, the U.S imperialists have dragooned hundreds of thousands of their own aggressor troops and satellite forces and are waging a barbarous "scorched-earth" operation, and using even poison gas and toxic chemicals.

Through the bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam they are destroying towns and villages and cruelly murdering innocent inhabitants.

This is an outright provocative act not only against the Vietnamese people but also the entire people of the socialist camp, and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world. The aggressive acts of the U.S imperialists are meeting with powerful resistance on the part of the entire Vietnamese people and inviting the unanimous condemnation of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the peace-loving people of the world.

The heroic South Vietnamese people are dealing one telling blow after another to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning brilliant victories. With no barbarous means of war can the U.S. imperialist aggressors bring the South Vietnamese people to their knees.

The nation-wide anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people to defend the North, liberate the South and realize the peaceful reunification of the country greatly adds to and boundlessly inspires the struggle of the world's people for peace and national independence, for democracy and socialism.

The entire peace-loving people of the world unanimously support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and express militant solidarity with them.

Present developments in Vietnam show that the U.S. imperialists have bogged down in an inextricable quagmire and their policy of aggression is faced with bankruptcy. The world people's struggle and voice of protest against the U.S. imperialists' aggression are mounting higher and higher with every passing day. The U.S. imperialists have become the target of the curse of the world's people and are being isolated more and more as days go by.

The U.S. imperialists staged a "peace offensive" before an attempt to recover from their serious defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam and invent a pretext for further expanding the war.

But, with no mask of "peace" can the U.S. imperialists cover up their policy of aggression. While loudly talking about "peace," they are bringing more armed forces into South Vietnam, increasing military expenditure by a wide margin for the escalation of the Vietnam war, openly declaring that they will not withdraw from South Vietnam and are going to step up acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They are also intensifying aggressive acts against the liberated areas of Laos and incessantly perpetrating provocative manoeuvres against Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army has resumed the barbarous bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Facts patently prove that the U.S. imperialists' "peace" overture is nothing but a deceptive trick for escalating the aggression and war in Vietnam and Indo-China.

As you rightly pointed out in your letter, if the U.S. imperialists really want a peaceful solution they must accept the four-point demand put forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and negotiate with it.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the acts of aggression and war in Vietnam and withdraw from South Vietnam without delay the military personnel and weapons of all types of the U.S. aggressor troops and their satellite forces. The U.S. imperialists must strictly observe, not in words but in deeds, the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam must be realized by the entire North and South Vietnamese people themselves free from outside interference.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of war expansion, not drawing a due lesson from their setback, they will expose all the more their true colours as an aggressor before the world and it will result in digging their own grave. The U.S. imperialist aggressors [illegible] and the Vietnamese people [illegible] just cause are [illegible]

The coun[illegible] and the peace-lovi[illegible] t and aid [illegible] struggle [illegible]

The Gove[illegible]ic People's Republic of Korea and [illegible] Korean people, will, as before, do everything in their power to give active support and aid to the brotherly Vietnamese people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for freedom and independence of the country.

The peoples of Korea and Vietnam are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front against U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism is the struggle of our people.

The Korean people together with the Vietnamese people will resolutely fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

With comradely greetings,

CHOI YONG KUN,
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang, February 1, 1966

Telegram

✦On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon, Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Dudley Senanayake**, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon.

Participants in the celebration meeting of the Army Day
Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Army Day Marked

A Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 18th anniversary of the Korean People's Army (February 8) was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on February 7 with the participation of many citizens and men and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The platform was taken by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Hong Myong Hi, Nam Il, Li Ju Yon, Pak Sung Chol, Chairman Kang Ryang Wook of the C.C. of the North Korean Democratic Party; Chairman Pak Sin Dok of the C.C. of the Religious Chongwu Party; Chairman Choi Won Tak of the Supreme People's Assembly; leaders of public organizations; General Choi Gwang, Chief of the General Staff of the KPA; General Ho Bong Hak, Director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA; generals of the KPA, Heroes of the D.P.R.K., Heroes of Labour, participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla war-fare, and model armymen.

Diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang and military attaches to foreign embassies were invited to the meeting.

General Choi Gwang, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a report at the meeting.

After reviewing the glorious path traversed by the Korean People's Army over the past 18 years, the speaker pointed out that today the aggressive adventure of the U.S. imperialists in Asia has entered a grave stage and declared that all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia must in firm unity wage a resolute struggle to check the U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia and defend national independence.

He demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unconditionally and once and for all and withdraw without delay the military personnel and all types of lethal weapons of their aggressor troops and their satellite forces from South Vietnam.

The Korean people will resolutely support the struggle of the Vietnamese people until they wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and achieve the complete liberation of the country and are determined to share life and death with them, General Choi Gwang stated.

The speaker noted that Japanese militarism has been revived as a faithful accomplice in the U.S. aggression in Asia and a dangerous force obstructing peace and security in Asia and that it has set out to realize its old

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Foreign Ministry Statement on Vietnam

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 3 a statement, condemning the U.S. imperialists' shameless, criminal act of resuming the bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and illegally bringing the Vietnam question to the United Nations Security Council.

Following is the full text of the statement:

On January 31 the U.S. imperialists resumed their barbarous bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This reveals that the U.S. imperialists' "peace offensive" was a hoax for averting the denunciation of the peace-loving people of the world and misleading public opinion and a crafty trick for further expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam.

By resuming the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the U.S. imperialists have clearly shown once again before the world's people that they are the wrecker of peace and the ringleader of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists' expansion of the war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is a vicious challenge to the socialist countries and all the peoples fighting for peace, freedom and national independence.

Burning with indignation, the peoples of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people trenchantly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the new challenge of U.S. imperialism.

Behind the smokescreen of "peace offensive," the U.S. imperialist aggressors had prepared for the further escalation of the Vietnam war and carried on the "scorched-earth operation" of killing all, burning all and destroying all in South Vietnam while flying hundreds of reconnaissance missions over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists had advertized as an "expression of good faith" for "peace" their temporary "pause of the bombing" of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which they had used as a means of covering up their aggressive aim.

What gangster logic it is! The bombing of the DRV territory is in itself an unpardonable criminal act of violating and encroaching upon the sovereignty of Vietnam.

Immediately after resuming the barbarous bombing, the U.S. imperialists took the shameless step of illegally taking the Vietnam question to the U.N. Security Council.

This is a scheme to veil through the United Nations the criminal nature of the resumption of bombing and the war escalation and achieve their aggressive ends concerning the Vietnam question.

This scheme of the U.S. imperialists is a worn-out, long-bankrupt tactics which they had employed in the aggression on Korea and many other countries.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Vietnam question and, therefore, it is entirely null and void whatever resolution the United Nations may adopt.

If the United Nations truly wants to fulfil its intrinsic mission, it should, instead of discussing the Vietnam question, take steps for condemning and taking sanctions against the robber-like aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam.

By no means or method can the U.S. imperialists deceive the world's people or extricate themselves from the quagmire they have been driven in in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people made clear time and again their just stand for the solution of the Vietnam question.

On January 24, 1966, Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, once again clarified the peace-loving stand of his government for defending the sovereignty and independence of the country, and contributing to the preservation of world peace.

If the U.S. imperialists further escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam and continue the outrageous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, they will meet final failure in face of the mounting heroic war of resistance of the entire people of North and South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must completely and unconditionally stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw without delay all their aggressor troops, their satellite troops and all kinds of lethal weapons from South Vietnam.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people fully support the stand of the DRV Government for the solution of the Vietnam question and will do everything in their power to render continued, active assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

PYONGYANG MASS RALLY

U.S. Bombing of North Vietnam Flayed

A mass rally denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was held in Pyongyang on February 3 with the participation of many public figures and citizens.

The rally was addressed by Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and concurrently Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People.

He declared that the U.S. imperialists' resumption of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the D.R.V. and a piratical attack on the peace-loving people of the world.

The Korean people warmly support the January 24 letter of President Ho Chi Minh and the reply letter of President Choi Yong Kun, he stressed, and went on:

The Vietnam question must be settled in accordance with the four-point demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnamese question be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves in line with the programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, free from any outside interference.

The Korean people, in concert with the brotherly Vietnamese people, will fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong declared.

The floor was also taken by Vice-Chairman Li Sun Jun of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Vice-Chairman Kim Bong Il of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Vice-Chairman Li Jong Sun of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Then D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea Le Thiet Hung spoke.

By resuming the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the American imperialists have revealed that they are aggressors, warmongers and most reactionary colonialists and inld bare the deceptive nature of the Johnson Administration, he stated.

Pointing out that the Washington policy-makers are trying to use the United Nations as a cover for their aggressive designs, the Vietnamese Ambassador asserted: The United Nations has no right whatsoever to discuss the Vietnam issue. The Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves. If the U.S. imperialists continue their aggressive war, the Vietnamese people will fight to the bitter end till they win a final victory, liberate the South and realize the country's reunification, even if it taken five years, ten years, twenty years or even more, the Vietnamese Ambassador declared.

Participants in the Pyongyang city mass rally

Photo by Kim Jong Dok

Pyongyang, February 3, 1966

People's Power In Korea

February 8, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The founding of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was an event of great historic significance for the Korean people, the Korean people, who had groaned under Japanese colonial rule over nearly half a century, came to have their genuine power for the first time in the history of their country.

The question of power is the fundamental question of revolution.

The struggle for the establishment of a genuine people's power in Korea started in the 1930's when an armed warfare was waged against Japanese imperialism.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions and class relations in Korea at the time Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. He also elucidated that the power to be set up should be a people's government resting on the united front, which based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, embraced broad sections of the people standing opposed to Japanese imperialism. In accordance with this line a people's revolutionary government was formed during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and carried out its activities in the guerrilla bases—liberated areas. This government was the prototype of the people's power we have now.

BIRTH OF NORTH KOREAN PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

In August 1945 the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. After the country's liberation the Korean people were all out to build a new country amidst tremendous political enthusiasm.

Right after the country's liberation local people's committees appeared and conducted their activities in all parts of the country. This called urgently for the establishment of a unified democratic provisional government of Korea to co-ordinate their activities.

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The fight [illegible] therefore, wa[illegible] up a central p[illegible] North Korea and a p[illegible] mocratic base which would serve as the basis for the unification of the country.

On February 8, 1946, an enlarged meeting of the representatives of the democratic political parties, public organizations and people's committees in North Korea was held in Pyongyang. The meeting decided to form the North Korean Provisional People's Committee as the central power organ of North Korea and elected Comrade Kim Il Sung its chairman.

Thus, the people's power, for which the Korean people had longed and for which the patriots of Korea had waged a protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism shedding their blood, came into being in North Korea.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a people's power resting on the united democratic national front, which, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, embraced broad sections of democratic-minded people. Its basic mission was to carry out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in North Korea and set up a revolutionary democratic base.

The Committee made public the 11 immediate tasks and the 20-point platform. They provided for the important tasks: to liquidate all the survivals of Japanese [illegible] and feudal society in all as[illegible] of social life, to secure the [illegible]elect power organs on [illegible]principle of univ[illegible]end equal suffrage [illegible]ecret ballot, to guarantee the [illegible]ople complete democratic freedom and rights in all spheres of life, to introduce anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic economic reforms, to enforce universal compulsory education, establish public education system, and to develop science, culture and arts.

COMPLETION OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-FEUDAL REVOLUTION

The people's power served as a powerful weapon in revolution and construction.

It carried out the democratic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of industries with the active support and participation of the masses of the people, crushing the resistance and sabotage activities of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

The land reform brought an end to the feudal relations of production in the countryside and made the working peasants the masters of land.

As a result of the nationalization of industries, the economic foothold of the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese elements was totally liquidated and the state sector occupied a leading position in our national economy, and the socialist relations of production came into being in our country.

Labour law and other democratic laws resulted in eliminating old social relations in all aspects of social life and establishing new democratic social relations.

In this way, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was completed in North Korea in a little more than one to two years after the country's liberation and North Korea was turned into a reliable base for the Korean revolution.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee fulfilled its historical mission with credit.

FORMATION OF NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

With the completion of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution, North Korea gradually went over to the transition period to socialism.

Elections were held to the local people's committees at all levels between late in 1946 and early in 1947 throughout North Korea.

It was on this basis that the North Korean People's Assembly, the highest power organ of North Korea, was founded in February 1947 and the North Korean People's Committee was established.

The North Korean People's

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Clearcut Stand

This issue of our PYONGYANG TIMES carries the letter of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly in reply to the letter of President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which reaffirmed the firm stand of the Vietnamese people to fight resolutely to the bitter end so long as the U.S. aggressor troops remain in Vietnam. This reply letter expressed once again our firm and all-out support to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people who regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and stand on the common front of struggle with the Vietnamese brothers.

The Vietnamese President's letter to leaders of many countries including our country clarified the ways and means for the solution of the Vietnam question.

If the U.S. imperialists really want the peaceful solution of the Vietnam question, they must accept the four-point demand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and negotiate with it.

The Vietnam situation, however, is becoming grave more and more due to the reckless manoeuvring of the American imperialists to escalate the war.

The U.S. imperialists are responsible for the correct stand of the Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam clarified in the letter of President Ho Chi Minh with the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam and the launching of a larger-scale operation in South Vietnam.

Johnson himself proclaimed the bankruptcy of the U.S. "search for peace" swindle when he ordered the U.S. air force to resume bombing of North Vietnam on January 31.

The "search for peace" farce Johnson staged by mobilizing his special envoys and colleagues of U.S. allies was a cunning trick to calm down the ever-growing anti-war sentiments at home and the world public opinion and a hypocrisy aimed at justifying the measure for further escalation of the war.

Johnson started propaganda campaign for proving the inevitability of the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam by mobilizing Rusk, Humphrey and Goldberg. They try hard to justify their aggressive logic there was no choice but to take a step of putting military pressure on North Vietnam again because North Vietnam turned down all "peace discussion" proposals of the United States.

The people of the whole world have clearly seen that the essence of the U.S. "peace discussion" proposals is to find a way for converting South Vietnam into a base of aggression on Indo-China and the rest of Asia by keeping the U.S. troops present in South Vietnam.

It is clear to all that this is unacceptable to the Vietnamese people who have risen up for safeguarding their freedom and independence.

Immediately after resuming the barbarous bombing, Johnson shamelessly chose to utilize the U.N. as a precautionary measure to ward off the attacks and denunciation which would be showered on them and as another shield to cover up the U.S. schemes of war escalation.

Johnson himself made clear that this was a continuation and a more shameless extension of the "search for peace" swindle by saying that the "end of pause of bombing does not mean the end of search for peace."

The U.S. imperialists attempt to cover up the criminal nature of the resumption of the bombing and the war escalation under the signboard of the U.N. by using a worn-out, long-bankrupt method which they had employed when launching aggression on Korea and many other countries. This attempt of theirs will never succeed. The U.N. has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Vietnam question.

No matter what cunning tricks Johnson and his staff may think up, they cannot mislead the American people and world public opinion, nor can they cover up their criminal aggressive acts against the Vietnamese people.

With the threatening words of the nature of an ultimatum: "the alternative of peace or destruction" and with no adventurous war escalation scheme, can the American imperialists subdue the gallant Vietnamese people who have risen up in a just struggle for defending freedom and independence.

The only way out for the U.S. imperialists is to stop at once all acts of aggression and war against the Vietnamese people and to go home from Vietnam, taking with them all their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people the world over, will, as before, do their utmost to give active support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression.

GREETINGS TO CEYLONESE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Social organizations of Korea sent messages to their counterparts in Ceylon in congratulation of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

The C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent a joint message of greetings to the Federation of Ceylon Youth Union, the Sri Lanka Freedom Youth Union and the Ceylon National Students' Union.

The C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union also sent a message to the Ceylon Progressive Women's Association and the Korean Journalists' Union to the Ceylonese Journalists' Association.

Militant Path of Korean People's Army

By Lt.-Gen. HAN TAE SUK

February 8, 1966 is the 18th anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

The Korean People's Army discharged with credit the honourable duty of safeguarding the nation's independence and people's freedom and happiness from the imperialist aggressors. It has grown into a powerful modern army and is now firmly defending the country's defence line.

The Korean People's Army was founded 18 years ago. It was, however, long before the birth of the People's Army that the Korean people came to have their genuine armed forces. The anti-Japanese guerrilla units, organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1932, carried on a 15-year-long sanguinary struggle for the country's restoration against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The People's Army, founded with the fighters steeled in this arduous armed struggle as the backbone, has traversed the road replete with victory and glory.

The three-year-long Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors occupies the most brilliant page in the history of struggle of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, who meant to spread their domination over the whole Korea and to realize their ambition of invading the Asian continent, unleashed the war in Korea by surprise on June 25, 1950. The Korean people, driven to their knees, the U.S. imperialists not only mobilized picked troops of their ground, naval and air forces and the South Korean puppet troops, but also hurled into the Korean war troops of 16 of their satellite countries, usurping the U.N. flag. They employed barbarous methods of war, using even chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The war was unprecedentedly severe. The two-year-old Korean People's Army was forced to meet the grave danger that loomed over the country and, together with the entire people, fought against the enemy which was superior both numerically and technically.

The Korean people and the People's Army, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, displayed peerless valour and mass heroism in the just war. The brave sons and daughters of Korea fought heroically on the ground, in the air and on the sea in order to safeguard the country and not to become again the slaves of the imperialists. They defended every inch of their land with life's blood.

During the Korean war the People's Army killed, wounded and captured more than 1,090,800 officers and men of the enemy, including 397,600 American soldiers, shot down and damaged over 12,000 planes and destroyed and damaged a huge amount of combat materials including over 3,000 tanks and more than 500 vessels.

By their heroic struggle, the Korean people and the People's Army dealt heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists who, boasting of their technical superiority, intended to wage a blitz warfare. The U.S. aggressors were compelled to sign the cease-fire agreement at the place where they had ignited the war.

By winning a historical victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Korean people and the People's Army defended the freedom, independence, and glory of their country and made a contribution to preserving peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists sustained a crushing military defeat for the first time in the war history of the United States and the myth about the "almightiness" of the U.S. was shattered to dust.

Nevertheless, they continue to pursue an adventurous policy of aggression and war, instead of drawing a lesson from the crushing defeat they sustained in the Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists, bent on escalating the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people have resumed of late their air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This reveals once again the true colours of the U.S. imperialists as the major force of aggression and war and constitutes a brigandish challenge to the world's peace-loving peoples.

The Korean people are firm in their determination to share life and death with the Vietnamese people who are fighting against the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy.

The U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea, stepping up the policy for converting it into a military base, reinforcing their armed forces and raising the provocative war racket in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In particular, through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," they have openly handed together the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea and the Japanese militarists.

Furthermore, they are trying hard to rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" and use again the Japanese militarists as a shock brigade for aggression on Asia.

Today, Japanese militarism is being turned into a dangerous hotbed of aggression and war in Asia. The Japanese militarists, in conspiracy with the American imperialists, have drawn up such operation plans as the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" designed to invade Korea and the Asian continent and are now watching for an opportunity of launching aggression.

The Japanese militarists are now working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists in the war of aggression against Vietnam.

Never will the Korean people tolerate the U.S.-Japanese imperialists' schemes which menace the peace and security of Korea and the rest of Asia and hamper Korea's unification.

The Korean people and the People's Army are vigilantly watching every move of the enemy.

BANNER OF HAVANA

Four years have gone since the publication of the historic Second Havana Declaration which represents the programme document of the Cuban revolution and which has greatly inspired the Latin-American people in their liberation struggle.

The trend of revolutionary developments in Cuba and other Latin-American countries proves the correctness and vitality of the Second Havana Declaration.

Upholding the fighting programme of the Declaration, the heroic people of Cuba, closely united around the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government led by Comrade Fidel Castro, not only have defended firmly their revolutionary gains but also won shining victories in socialist construction, while smashing the naked armed aggression, economic blockade, and subversive and sabotage activities of American imperialism.

The victorious onward march of the Cuban revolution is of great historical significance not only for the banner of socialism which the Cuban revolution holds aloft under the very nose of American imperialism but also for the flame of the revolutionary struggle set up in Latin America known as the "tranquil backyard" of U.S. imperialism.

The revolutionary storm sweeps over the whole territory of Latin America. The fighters of Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Dominica, who do not want to sit at their doors and wait to see the corpses of imperialism pass by them, are unfolding a courageous struggle for freedom and independence. Meanwhile, the Yankee imperialists, who still regard Latin America as their hereditary dominion, are engrossed in provocations against Cuba and rabid intervention in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic in an attempt to strangulate the freedom of the people in this region. U.S. scheme, however, is upset in face of the resolute opposition of the people in this region who do not want meekly to submit themselves to the tyrannical oppression of the United States.

The First Afro-Asian-Latin-American Peoples' Solidarity Conference held at the outset of the year demonstrated the militant solidarity and might of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples united in their struggle against U.S. aggression. No force on earth can arrest the onward march of the peoples on the three continents closely rallied under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the publication of the Second Havana Declaration the Korean people rejoice over the successes the Cuban people have scored under the banner of the Declaration and cordially wish yet greater victories to them in their struggle for safeguarding their revolutionary gains, smashing U.S. aggression, and for accomplishing the cause of socialist construction and to the Latin-American peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle.

By Ko Im Hong

BURNING HEART

Story of Signal Man KIM GI HAK

THE phone rang noisily in the dug-out. The battalion commander, who, covered with dust, had been carefully looking out ahead across the defence line, took up the receiver, coming to attention as he did whenever he received orders from his superiors.

"Yes, this is the battalion commander speaking," he said in a loud voice. A tense expression appeared on his face.

"Yes, I can hear... ah!" he cried. His voice was mingled with perplexity and vexation. In an instant, the tense look on his face gave way to that of disappointment.

"Ryesong-gang, Ryesong-gang..." he shouted into the receiver. He went on calling "Ryesong-gang," raising his voice.

But, no answer. "Damn it! It's been cut off."

The regiment commander was just about to give him new combat orders when the telephone was cut off. Vexed at it, the battalion commander hung up the receiver dejectedly. Then he turned round and looked at Kim Gi Hak, signal man standing in the dug-out. The signaller, too, looked very much annoyed.

Kim Gi Hak was conscious of the importance of communication which plays the role of the nerve on the battle field, he held it as dear as his life. Whenever the telephone wire was cut off by enemy shells, he lost no time to dash out and put it right, no matter whether it was in the dead of night, braving the enemy gunfire.

That day the enemy was more desperate, and the line had already been broken off several times. Now another breakdown! Kim Gi Hak darted out of the dug-out and ran along the telephone line, inspecting it carefully.

Enemy guns were firing incessantly to cover the advance of their infantry, and the shells bursting all around him. Splinters flew in all directions giving sickening whiz. Whenever he heard the long drawn-out whiz of an approaching shell, he jumped into a nearby shell-pit or crouched down under a rock. Then he got up again and ran ahead with his head down, his hand feeling the line.

The telephone wire had been cut off at many places.

Shell-bursts followed one after the other.

"You bastards, let's see who beats whom, your guns or I!" muttering to himself, Kim Gi Hak went on to connect the cut wires.

Soon his reserve wire was running out. But still there were many places to be repaired. He used every small bit of wire scattered there to link the broken line.

Suddenly, an enemy shell burst right behind him. He was hit by splinters and fell to the ground, feeling giddy. But he rose to his feet. He was yet to carry out his task, he had to put right the torn telephone wire.

He went on feeling the line and, when he found a breach, he repaired it. But by the time he had reached the last point to repair, there was left not a single inch of wire in reserve.

He looked around for some tiny ends of wire but could find none.

He felt impatient. To return to the battalion and fetch some was quite out of the question. There was no time for that. He seemed to see before his eyes the battalion and regiment commanders holding the receivers with impatient looks on their faces.

The sense of responsibility brought a serious look over the face of the signaller.

Eventually he made up his mind and pulled out the rifle cleaning rod. He connected it to an end of the wire. But still the wire was one metre short.

"I must ensure the communication at all costs!" he said to himself and, with a heroic resolve, took the end of the rifle cleaning rod in his right hand and held the end of the telephone wire with his teeth. The electric current was on his body. He had an indescribably unpleasant sensation, somewhat warm and piercing. It was as if the bone were being scraped. Really, it was hard to bear.

In his mind's eye he again saw the annoyed face of the battalion commander and then the figures of the comrades-in-arms waiting impatiently for combat orders in trenches and dug-outs and off the assault line under heavy enemy fire.

"I must hold out to the last!" he cried between his set teeth. He knew well what honourable and important task he was carrying out. He was firmly resolved to fulfil his task honourably by withstanding the severe test.

Enemy guns kept roaring, shells burst and splinters were whishing fast. From the wounds all over his body blood trickled down continuously. He almost fainted, but next moment he braced himself up and sat up by putting forth every bit of his energies.

Now, with the wire joined by his own body the combat orders were given out through the telephone. He was firmly determined to keep the communication on, even if it cost him his life. The electric current continued to send a shudder through his body. He endured the pains with set teeth. His face grew darker. But he held the wire tightly in his mouth.

Combat orders went from the regiment commander to battalion commanders, then to company commanders, and platoon leaders, presently the entire soldiers started action upon the orders.

Kim Gi Hak began to lose his senses. Nevertheless, he did not let go the telephone wire from his teeth.

When, some time after, his comrades-in-arms arrived, they found the signaller more dead than alive. His body was getting cold. They took the rifle cleaning rod off his hand and opened his tightly set teeth and took away the wire.

A faint smile of satisfaction appeared on his face. He gathered up all his strength and said: "Comrade squad leader... I... have carried out... my task. I ensured communication...!"

He could speak no more.

(From the book "Warriors Who Fought in Defence of the Fatherland")

Fighters on Napal-san Hill

This oil painting by Choi Byong Sik depicts one of the battles our navy men fought in defence of Wonsan, a port city on the east coast. In October 1950 when the people of Korea were waging the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. aggression. Having taken up their positions on hills and in buildings in the city, the navy men gave fierce battles to the desperate attacking enemy. The defenders of the Napal-san Hill in the heart of the city, fighting a hard battle against the invading enemy, mowed down the aggressors.

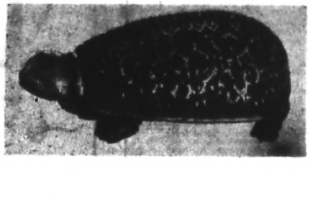
Gallantry of the defenders of the Hill is represented by the painter on his canvas

Armymen and Cultural Relics

Picture here shows a metal handicraft article of rare species in tortoise shape. It is a sort of Korean lock made in the Li Dynasty that existed from the 15th century to the early 20th century.

This cultural relic was donated to the Museum of Korean History by a People's Army officer, Kim Chi Hak.

Similar donations have been made by other People's Armymen. The Museum has recently received 15 cultural relics from the armymen. Among them are some valuable relics of the bronze age, solid-gold earring of the Koguryo period (1st century B.C. A.D. 7th century) and stone arrowhead and stone axe showing the economic and social life in Korea in the neolithic age.



ARMY DAY

(Continued from page 1)

dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Then he stated that the Korean people would never tolerate the reinvasion of Japanese militarism.

Exposing the frantic preparations for another war the American imperialists are making in South Korea while seeking to escalate the war in Vietnam, he declared that the provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique were aggravating tension in our country.

Warning the U.S. imperialists that they should face the stern reality squarely and should refrain from behaving recklessly, the speaker went on: Should the enemy force another war on us, we will fight the aggressors bravely and deal a telling blow to them.

Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Guk Sends a Letter to NNSC

In Connection with the U.S. Reinforcement of Arms in South Korea

Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on February 3 in connection with the U.S. side's criminal acts of frantically reinforcing armaments in South Korea.

Quoting South Korean and foreign news dispatches, the letter pointed out that of late the U.S. Command side had introduced U.S.-made "M-48" heavy tanks into South Korea and was scheming to introduce high-speed destroyer-transports, 155 mm. howitzers, 9-inch howitzers, military scout planes and new-type combat equipment.

The UNC side, the letter noted, has illegally introduced various kinds of new-type weapons into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement since the outset of the truce. Last year alone, the UNC side, the letter added, shipped into South Korea vessels, new-type fighters including "F-5A" planes, Hawk and Nike missiles, 8-inch atomic guns and many other equipment and new-type weapons.

The letter stressed that the UNC side's frenzied reinforcement of arms completely runs counter to the demand of the preamble to the Korean Armistice Agreement for securing an end to all hostile acts and armed conflicts in Korea and is a wanton violation of the Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement banning the introduction into Korea of reinforcing weapons and combat equipment.

The letter went on to say:

The U.S. side's reinforcement of armed forces is very dangerous criminal act of gravely menacing the peace in Korea and disturbing peace in Korea and the Far East and this naturally arouses apprehensions and anxiety of all the people who aspire after peace.

Therefore, at the 222nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on February 3, our side lodged a strong protest with the UNC side against its violation of the Armistice Agreement and strongly demanded it to stop at once the reckless reinforcement of arms in South Korea, ship out of Korea all the illegally introduced new-type weapons and combat equipment and report the results back to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The letter expressed the hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission having the mission of supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement will pay a serious attention to the above-mentioned criminal acts of the UNC side, examine the cases and take necessary measures.

A Factory Named After Army Day

In our country there are many factories, enterprises and reservoirs named after February 8, the birthday of the Korean People's Army.

This appellation is given to memorize the peerless labour exploits performed by our People's Army fighters in socialist construction after the victorious Korean war against the U.S. aggressors.

The February 8 Madong Cement Factory is one of such factories.

The Korean people, who emerged victorious from the three-year long severe war against the Yanket aggressors, were confronted with the task of building a powerful independent national economy on the debris of war. Cement was urgently needed for the postwar reconstruction projects.

This was why our People's Army fighters, when the war was over, came to the construction site of this cement factory from the battlefields, with a firm resolve to do their bit in meeting the urgent demand for cement. Working side by side with the workers on the construction site, they built up a giant modern cement factory on the debris caused by Yankees, and thus recorded another victory.

★ Limestone Zone

The area around Madong, Bongsan County, South Hwanghae Province, where the cement factory is located, has an inexhaustible deposit of limestone with a purity of 96 per cent. The neighbouring regions abound in silica, clay and iron ore of high quality.

It was around 1935 that a cement factory was first set up in this area which has such favourable conditions of location. It was built by the Japanese imperialists to manufacture cement for use in building pill-boxes and other military setups for their aggression on the Asian continent. Another purpose was to obtain good-quality cement for export.

But the production facilities at that time were poor and production went on by the sweating of Korean workers.

The factory now standing there is a large-scale one beyond comparison with the previous one.

★ Technique and Producers

Manual labour has disappeared completely, and the operations of loading and unloading limestone, charging raw materials, packing products and all others are done with the help of machines.

All the processes are automatized and mechanized and work is done in accordance with the orders from the directing centre.

In this factory there are no small number of workers who have been engaged in cement production up to date since their youthhood. Veteran calciners Li Chi Jaeng and Kim Sok Chun, for instance, have 30 years of experiences behind them. They are highly skilled workers who can tell what the quality of cement would be by the colour of smoke from the chimney or by the roaring of rotary kiln.

Besides these veterans the factory has a big contingent of newly-trained technical personnel. At present, engineers and technicians make up 11 per cent of the entire employees.

★ Quality

The output of cement has increased steadily and its quality improved considerably thanks to the uninterrupted renovations wrought by workers and technicians through close co-operation.

Lately the per-hour output of cement at rotary kilns has gone up by four to five tons, while the quality of cement has improved. Portland cement produced at this factory is suited for the construction of power stations, harbours, industrial establishments, highways and tall buildings which require greater solidity. Therefore, it is welcomed not only at home but abroad.

So Gum Ja

TOP: A kiln at the February 8 Madong Cement Factory. ABOVE: The directing centre

Photos by Kim Rak Ju

People's Power

(Continued from page 2)

Committee, as a more consolidated and developed form of people's democratic power organ, began to fulfil the tasks of the transition period to socialism, while consolidating the successes of the democratic reforms and developing the national economy in a planned way.

FOUNDING OF DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In August 1948 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly representing workers and peasants were elected through the North-South general elections. In September of the same year the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, adopted the Constitution and formed the D.P.R.K. Government led by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the most valuable revolutionary gain the Korean people have scored. This marked a new epochal turn in the struggle for the unification and independence and democratic development of Korea. The Republic has become the banner of Korea's freedom and independence.

In the field of international relations, the D.P.R.K. Government is endeavouring to maintain firm unity with the socialist countries, continue to give active support to and strengthen solidarity with the newly independent countries in their struggle against imperialist aggression, and the Asian, African and Latin-American people who are struggling for the liberation from the imperialist yoke, while opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war. It is also exerting tireless efforts to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of all countries, which respect our freedom and independence.

BEACON OF HOPE

The American imperialists dissolved by force people's committees established in S. Korea at the initiative of the people right after the country's liberation and, in their place, set up a military government and rigged up a puppet government in May 1948.

As a U.S. tool of aggression, the puppet regime represents the interests of the pro-American and pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, comprador capitalists and landlords. This "regime" functions against the interests of broad masses of people.

Through the puppet regime the American imperialists still retain the old relations of exploitation and oppression in South Korea, have deprived the people of democratic freedom and rights and turned South Korea into their complete colony where fascist terrorism is rampant and their military base for the war of aggression.

The South Korean people, subjected to cruel colonial oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists, are unfolding an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, looking upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the beacon of hope.

The entire Korean people entrust their destiny to the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and are striving for the independent unification of their country under the banner of the Republic.

Jang Ik Su

Graceful Canvas of Youth

A New Feature Film "Onjongryong"

A technicolour feature film recently produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio under the title "Onjongryong"—script by Li Jong Sun, direction by Merited Artiste Oh Byong Cho and Han Song Sun, camera by Merited Artiste Pak Byong Su and settings by Rim Byong Sam—is well received by the audiences.

This is not only for its excellent creative staff but also for the new theme it explored.

STORY

The film starts with hero Kim In Sok, a student who takes the evening course of the fine arts college, drawing a picture of graceful Mt. Kumgang. On Mt. Kumgang In Sok picks acquaintance with an enchanting geological surveyor girl Jong Suk.

Captivated by her beauty, he makes a picture of a geological surveyor girl after the model of her. He finishes up the picture and presents it as a graduation work but he is severely criticized by his professor because his picture puts stress only on the beauty of a girl lacking spirit, personality and character.

He tries hard to find where the beauty of arts lies and at last leaves for Onjongryong (a path on Mt. Kumgang) where the men of the People's Army and the local population performed immortal feats and he saved his commander at the risk of his life during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists.

While working as a tractor driver there, In Sok draws on the canvases the farmers who carried on their backs ammunition to the front opening steep mountain paths, and his comrades-in-arms who fought the enemy with courage in the war days.

Meanwhile, Jong Suk learns that her father who commanded in Sok's unit during the war owed In Sok whom she loves his life. Her father is anxious to know In Sok's whereabouts.

One day she goes together with her father to see a fine arts exhibition, where they are struck with wonder by oils "Onjongryong" and "Treasure-hunting Girl" and learns the painter is In Sok who saved her father during the war. Her father goes to Onjongryong where he has an impressive meeting with In Sok.

PROPOSED PROBLEMS

This film shows the truth that the creators of true and great arts are the masses of people and that only works of arts rooted deep into the reality and the life of people can bring out their genuine beauty to the best advantage.

The characters of the hero and heroine are brought into bold relief in the struggle of the Onjongryong people, in the struggle of the Korean People's Army men in defence of their country during the Patriotic War of Liberation, in the worth-while labour of the Onjongryong people building a socialist village in the postwar years, in the pure love between In Sok and the dreamful underground-treasure hunting girl Jong Suk, all against the background of the natural beauty of their country including Mt. Kumgang.

This film gives a comprehensive picture of the socio-moral problems of our age such as love, comradeship, domestic ethics, the unity of the army and people.

The creative staff of this film exhibited a definite artistic skill in solving these problems.

Script and direction answered the profound and significant problems with a concise and distinct style of story and camera and settings put focus on the representation of the spirit of the time.

The acting is very good. Merited Artiste Um Gil Son, Song Hye Rim, Merited Artiste Yu Won Jun and Kim Se Yong play the parts of Kim In Sok, his sweetheart Jong Suk, divisional commander Yu Chol Ung and the chairman of the Onjongryong Co-operative Farm Sin Doi respectively.

This film, gracefully projected from beginning to end, is another harvest of our film world.

Ji Yong Cha

Left: Merited Artiste Um Gil Son as Kim In Sok, right: Song Hye Rim as Jong Suk

1,100 Korean Strikers Clash with U.S. Troops

According to press reports from Seoul, more than 1,100 workers in the Paju district affiliated with the "Hanguk Labour Service Corps" under the U.S. occupation army in South Korea called a general strike for an indefinite period at 8 a.m. on February 5 in protest against the harsh persecution and national humiliation by the Yankee brutes.

That day they paraded toward the front gate of the Second U.S. Infantry Division, carrying in the van placards with the words condemning the outrageous acts of the Yankee aggressors against Koreans.

They had fought for several months demanding better living conditions and democratic rights until they went on a hunger strike on February 3. The following day the U.S. army authorities sacked, as a retaliatory step, three Korean workers on the groundless charge of theft. This intolerable national insult gave vent to the workers' wrath.

The U.S. army authorities let loose some 90 American troops including some 40 M.P.s to crack down on the demonstrators. They fired tear-gas shells at the demonstrators, thrust bayonets at their necks or backs and struck them with riflebutts. Eight workers were mortally injured and are now in a critical condition.

This notwithstanding, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, shielding the Yankee aggressors, suppressed the workers. They sent out policemen to apprehend several workers and are now interrogating them by a most cruel method.

SYMPATHY STRIKES DECIDED

Korean Workers In U.S. 2nd Inf. Div.

The Yankees' sanguinary repression of the workers has evoked a towering indignation among all the other Korean workers.

Radio reports from South Korea said that upwards of 2,300 Korean workers employed at different units of the Second U.S. Infantry Division have decided to launch a sympathy strike simultaneously on February 7, expressing their kindred solidarity with their colleagues in the Paju district.

All U.S.-hired Workers

Representatives of Korean workers employed at U.S. army organs gathered at a meeting on February 5 and decided to stage a sympathy strike on the morning of February 7, involving all the Korean workers hired at U.S. army units throughout South Korea.

It was reported that at a negotiation with the workers' representatives on the afternoon of February 5, the U.S. army authorities turned down the workers' demand for withdrawing the suppressive measures taken against the Korean workers.

Jungle Warfare Exercise In South Korea

According to **Radio Taegu** in South Korea, the **Headquarters** of the Second Army of the puppet South Korean armed forces staged a "guerrilla exercise" in the area around Taegu on February 1.

In this provocative military exercise took part the commander of the Second Army and high-ranking officers down to the grade of colonel. The same Radio said that the exercise was aimed at "building up capability of smashing the penetration of guerrillas" and "adapting the troops to the jungle warfare in such an area as Vietnam" and that all the men and officers of the Second Army would undergo such a "guerrilla exercise" in the future.

The South Korean army, which boasts of its strength numbering 600,000, consists of two armies, the First and Second Armies.

The above-mentioned report concretely shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists are scheming to step up the war preparations in South Korea and send more puppet South Korean troops to South Vietnam for their war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, as has already been reported, have constructed the Seoul regime to send 20,000 more troops to South Vietnam as reinforcements. Now preparations are briskly under way to realize this scheme at an early date.

Five Years of Angolan People's Armed Struggle

On February 4, 1961 a gun-report broke the silence of the night of Luanda, the capital of Angola. This was the first signal of the armed uprising of the Angolan people to end the Portuguese colonial rule.

Since then the waves of the armed struggle of the Angolan people have swept the whole territory of Angola. In the course of the rapidly developing armed struggle, the Angolan people's armed forces have grown powerful and their combat power has become stronger.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the Portuguese colonialists to a barbarous war against the people of Angola. They are rendering all kinds of assistance to the Portuguese colonialists including modern weapons in an attempt to bring this country under their control.

No matter what intrigues the imperialists and the colonialists may resort to, they cannot check the onward march of the Angolan people who have risen up in arms.

The victorious advance of the national-liberation struggle of the Angolan people adds a glorious page to the annals of the national liberation struggle of the African peoples for liquidating colonialism and for winning freedom and independence.

The patriotic struggle of the Angolan people, a part of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations of the whole world, commands the unanimous support of other African people and the revolutionary people the world over.

The Korean people rejoice over the victories the Angolan people are achieving in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and freedom of the country and express firm solidarity with the Angolan people in their just struggle. The Korean people are convinced that the Angolan people who are waging a resolute struggle holding high the revolutionary banner of national-liberation struggle will put an end to the colonial rule and will certainly win final victory.

A S. KOREAN DAILY AUCTIONED OFF

Some time ago the Seoul puppets put to auction by surprise the daily **Kyonghyang Shinmun** in Seoul, South Korea.

This sparked off a great sensation.

Dispatches of **Hapdong Tongshin** in South Korea said: "**Kyonghyang Shinmun** was auctioned off by a bank not on its own authority but under the pressure of a certain intelligence agency. This is an unscrupulous political suppression by the government authorities and none other."

On January 25 the juridical organ brought to the hammer the said daily office's buildings, the accessory building site, its rotary presses and other machines and equipment. The reason was that the daily office failed to pay in time a debt it owed a private bank.

One of the three leading papers in South Korea, the **Kyonghyang Shinmun** has a strong anti-government tinge.

The puppet government regarded this as a dangerous symptom and decided to take countermeasures. These took the form of the arrest of editors and journalists of the said daily on the charge of the violation of the "anti-communist law," "state security law" and other evil laws. Last January 28 and 31 the secret agents arrested a commentator of the daily and the acting chief of its editorial department. Their offenses they carried an article calling for the "defence of freedom of speech and democracy."

It is a well-known fact that the rulers of South Korea forced out of existence many press organs which go against their grain on the charge of "lack of equipment" and the "failure to reach standard."

Last January 21 eight newspapers including the daily **Sanggong Shinmun** were closed down on the same charges. This was the fifth round of the wholesale closure of press organs since last September. Altogether 74 press organs were put out of existence in the period.

Not content with this, the puppet clique is going to revise for the worse the "law on wave-length control" to have a free hand in interfering newspapers, broadcasting stations and news agencies. Meanwhile, a measure was taken on January 14 for prohibiting reporters from entering the "bonded area" of the Kimpo airport, Seoul.

These moves are another indication of the reactionary nature of the American puppets in South Korea who stand isolated from the people.

This is a primary school in Rinje County, Kangwon Prov. of S. Korea. It has only two classrooms. Pupils sit on the floor when they take lessons, because no desks and no chairs are available. The miserable structure is one of the classrooms. (From a South Korean publication)

February 7 National-Salvation Struggle

On February 7, eighteen years ago, the people of South Korea stood up in a national-salvation struggle against the scheme of American aggressionists to perpetuate Korea's partition and turn South Korea into their colony and military base for aggression in the Far East and Asia.

The Yankee aggressors, who landed in South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism following the latter's defeat in August 1945, took illegally the Korean question to the United Nations late in 1947. Ignoring the will of the entire Korean people, they set up a "U.N. Commission on Korea" in order, they said, to "supervise" elections in Korea.

The United Nations by nature has no right at all to take up the Korean question. This is not only an act of infringing upon the principle of self-determination of peoples and the sovereignty of the Korean people but also a violation of the article 107 of the U.N. Charter stipulating that it is beyond the competence of the United Nations to take up any question of postwar settlement.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists brought the Korean question to the U.N. and forced it to adopt unlawful "resolutions on the Korean question." This move was a link in the chain of the American strategy of aggression in Asia to rig up a separate government in South Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, keep Korea bisected for good and turn the whole of Korea into an American colony and make it a bridgehead from which to conquer the socialist countries and other Asian countries.

Developments in South Korea made it imperative for the Korean people to thwart the American plan of aggression and save the country from the danger of partition.

The nation's indignation was expressed when the "U.N. Commission on Korea," a U.S. tool of aggression, entered into Seoul.

On January 8, 1948, the workers in Yongdungpo, Seoul and other parts of South Korea went on a strike against the entry of the "U.N. Commission on Korea." It was followed by a strike of the workers of the Kyongseong Electrical Company on January 19.

The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle soon swept all over South Korea on February 7.

That day the workers in the different branches—railway, marine transport, tele-communications, metal, coal, printing, fibre and chemical industries—and dockers called a general strike in more than 40 cities including Seoul, Taejon, Taegu, Kunsan and Pusan. Their slogans were: "We reject U.N. Commission on Korea!" "Yankees, get out!" "We oppose separate elections and separate government!" and "Introduce democratic reforms!"

As a result, most of the enterprises in South Korea came to a standstill and the railway, traffic and telegraphic and telephonic communications were tied up.

The peasants, students, youth, intellectuals and office workers also joined the workers' struggle.

Scared by the advance of the people, the American imperialists and their yes-men cruelly killed and suppressed them.

In defiance of the repression of the enemy, the people took the diverse forms of struggles such as strike, demonstration, distribution of leaflets, warning-light, riots. The struggle lasted for some three months, involving more than 2 million people.

The February 7 struggle was a nation-wide patriotic struggle which demonstrated to the full the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. It also showed the whole world that the people of South Korea stood resolutely opposed to the U.S. scheme to realize its plan of aggression under the U.N. flag.

Even after the struggle the people in South Korea have never stopped their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Typical of these struggles were the April 3, 1948 uprising against the plot of the American imperialists and puppet Syngman Rhee and his clique for separate elections and in demand of the establishment of a unified government by the will of the entire Korean people, the October 19, 1948 soldiers' mutiny in Ryosu against the suppression and murder by Yankee imperialism and its vassals, the April 19, 1960 uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet government and the June 3, 1964 uprising against the U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan Talks." These struggles are telling blow to the American colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have paved the way for the Japanese militarist forces to stage a come back to South Korea, dispatched South Korean troops to Vietnam and stepped up war racket in a vain attempt to put down the struggle of the South Korean people.

Particularly, recent developments in South Korea show more convincingly that the struggle of the South Korean people for the country's unification and the nation's independent development is closely connected with the struggle of the Asian people for security and peace in the Far East and Asia.

The entire Korean people are determined, together with the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world, to fight to the end to drive out the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, from South Korea and smash the American policy of aggression and war and defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world. And they are confident of final victory.

Kim Gun Hyong

SATO DANCES TO WASHINGTON'S TUNE

Of late, at the 51st Diet session, Japanese Prime Minister Sato delivered a "policy speech" setting forth his government's policies and lines for 1966. On the same day Foreign Minister Shiina made a "diplomatic policy speech" amplifying what Sato had said.

They devoted a greater part of their speeches to the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," the Vietnam question, the U.S.-Japanese relations, and Japan's policy toward Southeast Asia.

What attracts one's attention first is that their speeches, from beginning to end, carried a strong note of servitude to the United States. In their attempt to justify the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact," they declared Japan can play an "active role in this area only when she faithfully carries out her obligations under the pact."

It is widely known that the United States has covered the territory of Japan with hundreds of its military bases and maintains a tight grip on Japan politically, militarily and economically on the strength of the "Security Pact." It is also a matter of common knowledge that the pact runs counter to the desire of the great majority of the Japanese people and that the pact was concluded by repressing at the point of the bayonet the strong public protest and denunciation which swept the whole of Japan.

Sato, however, went so far as to stress that Japan's subordination to the U.S. and the fulfilment, under this condition, of its assigned task of giving all-out service to the U.S. imperialists in implementing their policy of aggression would lead Japan to "prosperity." It is certain that Sato had in mind his bosses in Washington rather than the Japanese people when making this remark with emphasis. Also certain is that this is firm belief of the Japanese militarists led by Sato. And this reflects the most important aspect that defines the true colours of Japanese militarism at the present moment. Sato is sure that the U.S. line in the most important issues, play the role of cat's paw of the United States in its aggression and, furthermore, curry favour with the U.S. imperialists as meanly as the Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek clique do.

Such true colours of the Sato government were strikingly revealed in their speeches touched on the Vietnam question. They extolled to the skies Johnson's "search for peace" farce aimed at covering up the U.S. scheme for expanding the war of aggression, saying that it was an "expression of the sincere aspiration for peace." Not only this. They tried to embellish their disgraceful role of a peddler of Johnson's "peace" farce which they had taken up on U.S. orders. They even impudently said that the Vietnamese people should "not miss the opportunity."

Thus, Sato and his clique sought to prove their enthusiastic service to Washington by flowery words and sophistry and, at the same time, fool and mock the Japanese people and the world's people by covering up their true colours as the criminal partaker in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Another point stressed in the speeches of Sato and Shiina is their great enthusiasm for external aggression. They advertised that the treaty they concluded with the Park Chung Hi clique of South Korea last year at the bidding of U.S. imperialism provided "a good example of trust and co-operation among Asian nations." It is generally known to the world that the aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in forging up the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is to get Japan's help in saving their tottering colonial rule in South Korea in return for the way they pave for the Japanese militarists to make an all-out reinvasion of South Korea and to lay the foundation for putting up Japan for the mainstay of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" which the U.S. imperialists intend to form with their lackeys in an attempt to organize a U.S. special detachment for aggression in Asia.

Sato and his clique declared that, with the criminal treaty with South Korea as the starting point and by following its "pattern," they would undertake full-scale expansion and infiltration into many Asian countries.

Sato and Shiina stated they would designate 1966 as the first year of promoting and expanding co-operation with the Asian countries." They revealed in what hurry they were and how they were enthusiastic for overseas expansion by noting that "it is necessary to forestall other countries in extending a hand of assistance to Asian countries."

Shiina once again spoke of the plan of holding a meeting of ministers in charge of economic development of the Southeast Asian countries in Tokyo in April this year.

This, along with the scheme to expedite the setting up of the projected Asian Development Bank, brings to light the real intention of the Japanese militarists seeking to realize external expansion by taking a share in the implementation of a deceptive scheme of Asian economic development put forward by Johnson.

Sato and Shiina's speeches disclosed that the Japanese militarists, revived with U.S. backing, are trying hard to intensify their aggressive activities in an attempt to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in return for their active service to the U.S. policy of aggression.

The Asian people who keep the bitter lessons of the past in their memory will never allow the U.S.-backed Japanese militarists to impose immeasurable calamities upon them again.

Li Un Wuk

The Japanese militarists unleashed what they called the "Greater East Asia War" in the hope of realizing the dream of "the whole-world-one-family-principle" as the "leader" of Asia.

They perpetrated murder and pillage in different parts of Asia and Oceania, causing tremendous disasters to the Asian people.

After the surrender of Japanese militarism, the international commitments provided for liquidating Japanese militarism which had brought misfortunes on mankind and for guaranteeing the democratization of Japan and peace in Asia.

Today in Japan, however, militarism has revived and the situation reminiscent of the years of the Tojo government is taking shape.

The bigwigs of Japanese militarism are openly revealing their ambition to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The present Prime Minister of Japan Sato, touching upon the aggressive programme of the-whole-world-one-family - principle," uttered: "This is a lofty ideal mankind is earnestly out to realize. This does not imply imperialism; this is the mission of the Japanese nation, a historical mission. It is the time for Japan to establish her status in the light of the sense of responsibility and her mission as a great nation in Asia."

Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina stated that Japan, the United States and Europe form the "three mainstays of the free world" and that Japan is the "leader of Asia." He openly lauded the course taken by Tojo saying: "If one dubs Japan imperialism on account of her control over Taiwan, her annexation of Korea, and her efforts to realize the dream of co-prosperity for five nations in Manchuria, one should rather call her glorious imperialism."

The undisguised expansionist scheme of the Japanese militarists whose history is one of aggression and war is closely linked up with the strategic plan of the United States to maintain its tottering colonial rule in Asia.

It is universally known that the U.S. imperialists, regarding Japanese militarism as a shock brigade serving them in their Asian aggression, attach a weighty importance to its role.

The Japanese militarists have since the Second World War been revived and rearmed speedily with the active backing of U.S. imperialism. Remilitarization of Japan has been stepped up at a faster pace since the conclusion of the new "security" pact in 1960.

At present Japan possesses under the name of "Self-Defence Forces" armed forces 270,000 strong and various types of vessels with a total tonnage of 150,000 including 50 escort boats and 10 submarines as well as more than 1,400 aircraft.

In recent years the Japanese rulers have equipped the "Self-Defence Forces" with rocket weapons and are working in real earnest for their nuclear armament.

The Japanese militarists, on the strength of the rapid growth of their economic and military powers, have already set out on the path of aggression.

The conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" marked a new step in the external expansion of the Japanese militarists. Through this treaty they are seeking to hamper the unification of Korea, stage a comeback to South Korea and, then, translate into practice their wild dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by taking advantage of the "pattern" of the said treaty.

TOJO'S SCIONS ON THE SCENE

The Japanese militarists are also bent on playing the role of the bigwigs of U.S. imperialism in the "Northeast Asia military alliance" which the U.S. imperialists intend to form with their lackeys in an attempt to organize a U.S. special detachment for aggression in Asia.

Japanese militarists have started a mass influx into South Korea.

They have already worked out concrete plans for Asian aggression in co-operation with the U.S. imperialists. Among them are the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" disclosed to the world. In the "Operation Three Arrows" drawn up on the assumption of their provocation of a war in Korea, the Japanese ruling quarters are weaving a plot to establish, with the outbreak of the war, a fascist system of national mobilization throughout the country. It is also envisaged that the Japanese forces, jointly with the U.S. army, bomb Korea, China and the Soviet Union, exercise naval blockade and stage landing operations.

Meanwhile, they have joined U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam and are doing everything possible.

The Japanese militarists, under the Japan-U.S. "basic service contract," have actually thrown combatants into the Vietnam war in the form of crew members of landing craft.

Japan's territory is being used as a base of the U.S. forces in their aggression on Vietnam.

The U.S. 7th Fleet which is engaged in the acts of war in the coastal waters of Vietnam is using Yokosuka as its base and the U.S. bombers which are carrying on indiscriminate bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam also have their bases in Japan.

Japan is continuously supplying enormous quantities of weapons and munitions for the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

To all intents and purposes, the Japanese militarists are participating in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam more actively than any other SEATO member nation or any European ally of the United States.

They are acting as the most faithful helpers of U.S. imperialism in suppressing the national liberation movements in the colonies and in opposing the socialist countries.

In implementing their aggressive plan the Japanese militarists employ a crafty, camouflaged neo-colonialist method they have been taught by the U.S. imperialists already. The methods which have already been fully laid bare. While taking an active share in the implementation of the U.S. policies of aggression and war, they are stepping up economic penetration into Asian, African and Latin-American countries under the cloak of "aid," "joint development" and "economic co-operation" and disguising themselves as their "friends."

Their "aid," "joint development" and "economic co-operation" are, it has already been revealed, for securing markets for their surplus commodities and for export of surplus capital. They also serve as a means of plunder and a tool for the political and economical subordination of the recipient countries.

All this patently shows that the Japanese militarists are out to appear on the scene again as the "leader" of Asia, serving U.S. imperialism as its most faithful shock force in its Asian aggression.

But their acts and schemes result in further sharpening the contradictions between them and other nations. The further the Japanese militarists step up their overseas expansion, the stronger resistance they will meet from peoples of other countries.

Choi Si Hwan

Japanese aggressor troops massacring Chinese people in Shanghai in 1937. The Japanese authorities in these days banned the publication of this photo in order to conceal their atrocities

Solidarity with Angolan People

Social organisations of Korea sent on February 3 messages of solidarity to their counterparts in Angola on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Angolan people's uprising.

In its message the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity said that the armed struggle of the Angolan people is a just struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and an important link in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people will, as before, stand by the fighting Angolan people and actively support their patriotic struggle, the message wrote.

The C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students' Committee also sent messages to their counterparts in Angola.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

Song and Dance Ensemble

Chorus
To the Decisive Battle!

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble has been giving a gala performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the Army Day. This Song and Dance Ensemble was set up in 1948 along with the Korean People's Army which on February 8 this year celebrates its 18th birthday.

The current gala performance, the 18th, shows the spectators the high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm, lofty patriotism and optimism of the armymen who are firmly defending the socialist fatherland. Chorus *"A Coach Disappearing into the Cloud,"* group dance *"Morning in Mt. Kumgang"* and variety show *"We Like Our Company"* representing the optimistic life of the soldiers are well received by the spectators.

Group dance
Morning in Mt. Kumgang

This Ensemble is a professional ensemble giving performances chiefly for the armymen. But it also appears before the working folk. It has a mixed chorus, male and female choruses, a dancers' group and an orchestra as well as 20 Merited Actors and Actresses, five Merited Artists and other star artistes.

This Song and Dance Ensemble was under the direction of the late Kim Ok Song, People's Artist, and Merited Artist Sin Do Son in its early days. It has constantly replenished its staff with the talented young soldiers.

The Ensemble has maintained constant contacts with the masses of the armymen, which has enabled it to create many fine productions representing the armymen's life.

The staff of this Ensemble, while carrying on their own theatrical activities, also direct the activities of the amateurs among the armymen and thus play an important role in improving the cultural attainments of the armymen.

Members of the Ensemble have tirelessly worked to raise their artistic skill and introduce new themes and genres.

Women's and men's choruses make up quite a part of the Ensemble's repertoire. This genre can be put on the stage at any time and at any place. This has proved a militant genre in communicating to the spectators the thematic idea of the production concerned. This genre is, therefore, welcomed by the armymen and is widely adopted by the amateur artist groups in the army units.

In the sphere of dance good results have been achieved especially in creating the movements for dances depicting battles. The dancers, basing themselves firmly on the Korean folk dance, have mastered, by their joint efforts, the movements for this difficult armymen's dancing.

In the sphere of the folk music, the staff have taken over and carried forward, in their vocal and instrumental music, the fine traditions of the nation's classics and have developed such forms of performance as men's folk song singing and Kayagum (stringed instrument) ensemble.

This Ensemble has a big chorus of several hundred members which performs to the accompaniment of a Korean folk orchestra, as well as a modern orchestra which holds a significant place in it. The members of the orchestra, in addition to playing an accompaniment to chorus and dance, give orchestral, duet and solo performances.

The variety show popular with the spectators is indispensable to this Ensemble's repertoire.

The Ensemble is one of the best in our country, for its colourful repertoires, its members' great artistic skill, for the truthful reflection of life and for the strong appeal of its productions.

In the Trench

Conspicuous in the history of this Ensemble is its activities during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors. The creative zeal of the staff of the Ensemble ran very high when heroic feats were being performed on the front and in the rear in the fight to defeat the enemy.

Many songs including *"To the Decisive Battle!"* and *"My Song in the Trench"* both by Kim Ok Song, *"On the Height"* by Paik Hon Gyu and *"Be the Stern"* by Yun Song Jin appeared during the war.

The actors and actresses of the Ensemble crossed the passes in a driving snow and passed the gun ranges, braving a rain of shells to visit the soldiers at the front. They gave performances for the soldiers in dug-outs, trenches forests and even by the roadside during a halt of the marching columns. Their performances inspired the armymen's unyielding fighting spirit. Singers would also visit field hospitals to sing for the inmates there. The actors and actresses would spare time to wash uniforms for the soldiers, attend the wounded soldiers and give a helping hand in digging trenches and carrying munitions. Composers living among the combatants wrote the music to *"Song of an Assaulting Party," "Glory to the Heroes!"* and many other songs, and they sang these songs together with the combatants.

The songs created by the members of this Ensemble during the war were as powerful and effective as the shells and bayonets in the battle for mowing down the enemy.

The staff of the Ensemble, cherishing the wartime experience, have made no small contributions to helping the armymen, who are firmly defending the achievements of our people in socialist construction in the postwar years, in stepping up their fighting capacity and combat readiness and to instilling the spirit of socialist patriotism into the armymen.

In the postwar years, the Ensemble presented the productions dealing with the revolutionary traditions such as the oratorio *"In Japanese Guerrillas"* and group dance *"Torch of Restoration."* In its repertoire are included chorus *"Coach Goes Carrying Field Kitchen Ware On It"* and *"One Shot, One Enemy Man"* which reflect the armymen's life today.

The creative staff have presented no small number of productions to show the soldiers the vigorous endeavours of the people for socialist construction. *"Song of Reconstruction," "Song of the Wife"* and dances *"Smiles on the Golden Field," "Apple"* and many other pieces greatly inspired the soldiers.

The Korean People's Army has, besides this Song and Dance Ensemble, a military band directly under the Ministry of National Defence, a drama theatre, an acrobatic theatre and a movie studio which serve the armymen.

Pak Hae Chon

Sand-grouse After 8 Years' Absence

Birds called Pallas's Sand-Grouse (Syrrhaptes Paradoxus) inhabiting the northern extremity of Asia made appearance in large flocks in Junghwa County on the outskirts of Pyongyang in December last year.

This is the first appearance in our country since 1957 when some of these birds were caught at Uiju located on the lower reaches of the Amrok River.

Migration of this bird to Korea, it is believed, is caused by the weather changes in the place where it inhabits and the place it passes the winter.

Korean Skaters Leave for Norway

A Korean speedskating team left Pyongyang by air on February 2 to take part in the 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships.

The team was led by Vice-Chairman Kim Duk Jun of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and its members were Han Pil Hwa and Kim Song Sun.

Telegram to Organizing Com. of World Football Championships

The Football Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea informed the Organizing Committee of the 1966 World Football Championships that it will soon send an inspection group to London for the preparation of the Korean football team's participation in the coming world football championships.

In a telegram sent on February 5, the D.P.R.K. Football Association asked for the former's active co-operation.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Climate

The climate of Korea is temperate, with distinct division of the four seasons.

The annual mean temperature is around 10°C.

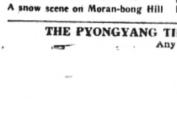
Korea is affected by continental and oceanic climates because there lie the Asian Continent in the north and the west and the Pacific Ocean beyond Japan in the east and the south.

The alternation of three cold days and four warm days characterizes Korea's weather in winter when the influence of the continental climate is conspicuous. Low-temperature air masses containing little humidity crowd over Korea. Strong winds blow for some three days. Then the air masses dwindle and the wind grows gentle. Temperature rises and warm days continue for some four consecutive days until new air masses are formed. This explains the phenomenon of the alternation of four warm days and three cold days.

Temperature in summer rises above 24°C., except the mountainous areas in the northern region.

Rain and snow-falls are moderate in Korea.

The average annual precipitation is 1,000 mm.



A snow scene on Moran-bong Hill

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